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## REPORT OF INSPECTION OF NAGASAKI.

NAGASAKI, JAPAN, *November 12, 1901.*

SIR: On completion of my inspection at Kobe, I made inquiries regarding Nagasaki, and found the only way in which I could inspect this latter place was to proceed by boat and remain there for a week, until another vessel arrived en route to Hongkong. I concluded that in order to save time I would proceed to China, make such inspection as was possible during the time the vessel remained, and complete the inspection on my return. Accordingly I left this matter until my arrival on November 12.

There is very little to be said about Nagasaki save that it is a small, beautiful harbor, too small in fact for the amount of shipping which arrives and departs therefrom. It is the great coaling port of Japan. Here nearly all the vessels engaged in trade between the United States, Japan, and China call for coal. In addition thereto the United States army transport service calls at this port for coal en route from Manila to the United States. Nagasaki has also been made the base of supplies for the vessels of the transport service engaged in transporting supplies to northern China. Quite a number of lines, practically small coasting vessels, touch at this port en route to the northern ports of China and those of Siberia.

The sanitary condition of the place is fair. It does not compare, however, to that of Kobe or Yokohama. The climate is almost tropical. A quarantine station is established here, which is somewhat similar to that of Kobe, yet sufficiently large to care for the personnel of a good sized vessel. It is the same in design and equipment as those of Yokohama and Kobe. Communication between the vessels and the quarantine station is made by launches. The quarantine and boarding station is here combined, the inspectors living at the station. The quarantine maintained for this place, in my opinion, is not so rigid as those of the northern ports. Particularly is this so with regard to the vessels of the United States army transport service; other vessels are subjected to a more rigid inspection. All vessels arriving in Japan from China or Manila are given a quarantine inspection at every port at which they touch. Thus all vessels arriving at Nagasaki, touching at Kobe and Yokohama, are given an inspection at each of the above-named places. The reason for such inspection is due to the belief that the incubation of plague might be longer than the time required to travel from Hongkong to any of the Japanese ports, consequently they believe it safe to subject all vessels to this examination in order to make sure that no case of plague may escape them. The wisdom of these inspections has been borne out by past experiences. Vessels have arrived in Nagasaki with all persons on board apparently well and on arriving at Kobe and Yokohama cases of plague have been discovered. The quarantine stations of Japan might be likened unto a sieve with meshes fine or coarse, as the case may be. These quarantine stations have been of great service to the United States, particularly the enforcement of secondary examinations. They have detected quite a number of cases of plague which would have escaped their notice had not these excellent examinations been enforced.

The methods of disinfection at Nagasaki are more designed for the personal effects of passengers than of vessels. There are no facilities, in fact, for the disinfection of a vessel. All that is done is performed by mechanical cleansing and washing the surfaces of the apartments and

holds with a 7 percent solution of carbolic acid. So far as I could ascertain, there has been no serious effort made to destroy rats on board a vessel infected with plague.

\* \* \* \* \*

With regard to the necessity for the appointment of a sanitary inspector at Nagasaki, I would say, that in view of the fact of large numbers of vessels arriving and departing from this place, particularly those destined for the United States ports, I deem it necessary to recommend the appointment of a local physician to act as sanitary inspector here. I have made inquiries of acting consul, Mr. Fisher, who is of the opinion that some medical representative of our Government should be attached to the consulate, because there are so many questions of a medical nature coming up which should necessarily be decided by a medical man.

\* \* \* \* \*

So far plague or cholera has not gained a foothold in Nagasaki, although it is not improbable that it may do so in the near future.

Respectfully,

J. J. KINYOUN,  
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Inspector.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

#### *Reports from Yokohama.*

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *December 30, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an abstract of the bills of health issued at this port during the week ended December 28, 1901.

Five vessels were inspected with a total of 277 crew, 10 cabin and 281 steerage passengers. Of the steerage passengers 213 from this port were bathed and their effects were disinfected. No deaths have been reported from smallpox, cholera, or plague.

Respectfully,

J. SPENCER HOUGH,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *January 6, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an abstract of bills of health issued at this port during the week ended January 4, 1902.

There were inspected 5 vessels with a total crew of 386, cabin passengers 24, and steerage passengers 377. Two hundred and forty-four steerage passengers from this port were bathed and their effects were disinfected.

The health of the port remains good and no cholera, smallpox, or plague has been reported.

Respectfully,

J. SPENCER HOUGH,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*